

ELECTRONIC SOLDERING STATION

MODEL SL-75

PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

The SL-75 Electronic-Controlled Soldering Station has been developed to meet the present needs of the electronics industry. It incorporates an electronic

circuit which enables the user to change the tip temperature from 350°F to 900°F without the need to change the tip or heating element.

WORKING TEMPERATURE

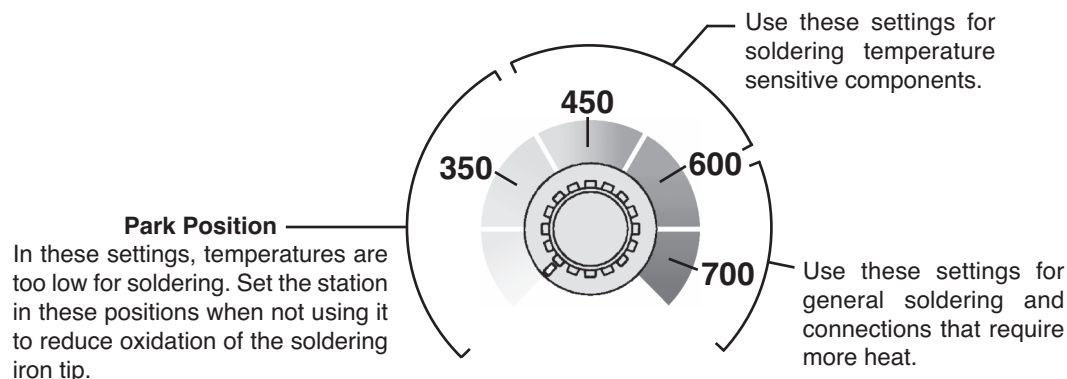
Soldering at the correct temperature is very important to ensure a perfect solder connection. If the temperature is too low, the solder will not flow correctly and will cause cold solder joints. If the temperature is too high, the flux will be burned and

not allow the solder to flow. High temperature can also cause damage to the PC board and other sensitive components. When the tip working temperature is set within the correct parameters suited to the particular solder being used, a good joint is assured.

OPERATION

1. Wet the sponge with preferably distilled water, and then place it into the tray.
2. Plug the soldering iron line cord into AC receptacle. Make sure the control knob is in the OFF position. Turn the control knob to the ON position, setting it midway.
3. Allow the iron to heat up for a few minutes. Now set it to the desired temperature. See the chart for relative temperatures. Using the lowest power setting will protect sensitive devices.

General Areas of Temperature Settings



When using lead-free solder, increase all temperature settings by 50°F.

SAFETY PRECAUTIONS

Like all electrical devices, the solder station must be handled with care. The soldering iron and tip can reach high temperatures and these simple safety rules should be followed.

- Keep children out of reach of the soldering station.
- To protect your eyes, use safety goggles.
- Keep flammable material away from the soldering iron.
- **DO NOT cool iron** by dipping it into any liquid or water.

- Always assume that the tip is hot to avoid burns.
- Work in an area that is well ventilated.
- Be careful that the hot soldering iron tip or the barrel of the iron does not come in contact with any electrical cord.
- **Do not hold solder in your mouth.** Wash your hands thoroughly after handling solder.
- Locate soldering iron in an area where you do not have to go around it or reach over it.

INTRODUCTION TO SOLDERING

Almost every electronic device today has a printed circuit board. Whether you are assembling a PC board or repairing it, you must understand the basics of working with these boards.

A poorly soldered joint can greatly affect small current flow in circuits and can cause equipment failure. You can damage a PC board or a component with too much heat or cause a cold solder joint with insufficient heat. Sloppy soldering can cause bridges between two adjacent foils preventing the circuit from functioning.

Good soldering requires practice and an understanding of soldering principles. This solder practice project will help you achieve good soldering techniques, help you to become familiar with a variety of electronic components, and provide you with dynamic results.

Solder

For many years **leaded solder** was the most common type of solder used by the electronics industry, but it is now being replaced by lead-free solder for health reasons. Lead-free solder contains 99.3% tin, 0.7% copper, and has a rosin-flux core.

Lead-free solder is different from **lead solder**: It has a higher melting point than lead solder, so you need higher temperature for the solder to flow properly. Recommended tip temperature is approximately 700°F; higher temperatures improve solder flow but accelerate tip decay. An increase in soldering time may be required to achieve good results. Soldering iron tips wear out faster since **lead-free solders** are more corrosive and the higher soldering temperatures accelerate corrosion, so proper tip care is important. The solder joint finish will look slightly duller with lead-free solders.

Flux

Most solder contains flux in the hollow core of the solder allowing it to be applied automatically when you heat the solder. The flux will remove any oxide film on the metals soldered creating a good metal-to-metal contact. This is called “wetting the metal”. There are three types of solder fluxes: **rosin**, **organic acid**, and **inorganic acid (chloride)**. In the electronics industry, only the rosin type

is used. **Rosin flux** comes in two types, pure and active. The most reliable is the pure type, since it doesn’t cause dendrites between tracks on the PC board as the active type does. Due to the highly corrosive and moisture attracting characteristics of the chloride and organic type fluxes, they should not be used in electronics.

Care of the Tip

A general-purpose conical tip **SR-1NT** is supplied with this iron to do most of your soldering requirements and is installed in the soldering iron. For heavier duty soldering, use a wedge-type tip.

1. Always keep tips tinned before switching off or storing for any period of time. Wipe only before use.
2. Do not keep the iron on for an extended period of time as this will break down the surface of the tip.
3. Never clean the tip with coarse, abrasive materials like files.
4. If an oxide film forms, it can be cleaned by lightly rubbing with a 600-800 grit emery cloth. Then, immediately reheat and re-tin the tip to prevent oxidation of the wettable surface.
5. Remove the tip and clean every twenty-four hours of use, or at least once a week. Remove any loose build-up in the barrel.
6. Do not use fluxes containing **acid** or **chloride**. Use only **rosin** or activated resin fluxes.
7. Do not use any compound or anti-seize materials on the wettable surface.
8. If you use a sponge to clean your tip, use distilled water (tap water has impurities that accelerate corrosion).

Surface Preparation

In order for the solder to adhere to the connection, the metals must be clean and free of nonmetallic materials. Flux in the solder can remove oxides from metal but not other materials like dirt or grease. To remove these, use a small steel brush or fine emery cloth.

SOLDERING

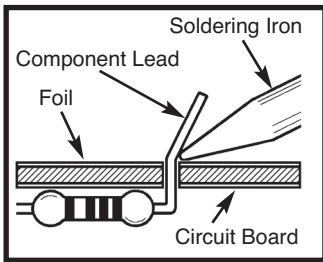
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What Good Soldering Looks Like

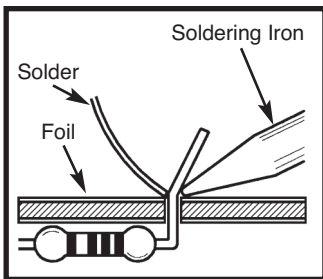
A good solder connection should be bright, shiny, smooth, and uniformly flowed over all surfaces.

Soldering a PC board

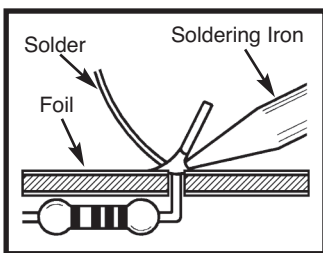
1. Solder all components from the copper foil side only. Push the soldering iron tip against both the lead and the circuit board foil.



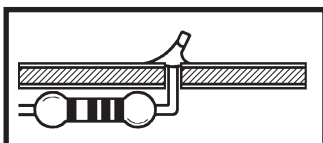
2. Apply a small amount of solder to the iron tip. This allows the heat to leave the iron and onto the foil. Immediately apply solder to the opposite side of the connection, away from the iron. Allow the heated component and the circuit foil to melt the solder.



3. Allow the solder to flow around the connection. Then, remove the solder and the iron and let the connection cool. The solder should have flowed smoothly and not lump around the wire lead.

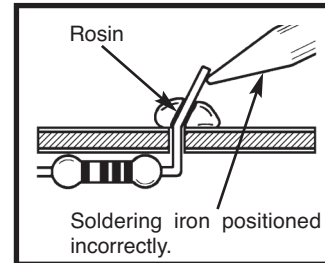


4. Here is what a good solder connection looks like.

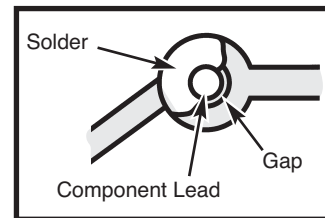


Types of Poor Soldering Connections

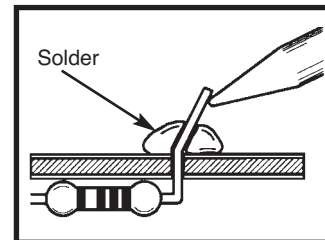
1. **Insufficient heat** - the solder will not flow onto the lead as shown.



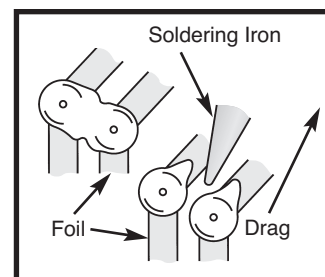
2. **Insufficient solder** - let the solder flow over the connection until it is covered. Use just enough solder to cover the connection.



3. **Excessive solder** - could make connections that you did not intend to between adjacent foil areas or terminals.



4. **Solder bridges** - occur when solder runs between circuit paths and creates a short circuit. This is usually caused by using too much solder. To correct this, simply drag your soldering iron across the solder bridge as shown.



HEAT SINKING

Electronic components such as transistors, ICs, and diodes can be damaged by the heat during soldering. Heat sinking is a way of reducing the heat on the components while soldering. Dissipating the heat can be achieved by using long nose pliers, an alligator clip, or a special heat dissipating clip. The heat sink should be held on the component lead between the part and the solder joint.

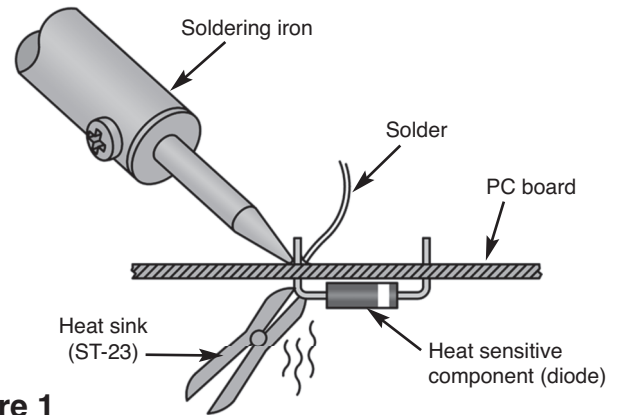


Figure 1

SOLDERING SURFACE MOUNT COMPONENTS

1. Using tweezers, place the surface mount component on the PC board pads and secure in place with tape (see Figure 2).

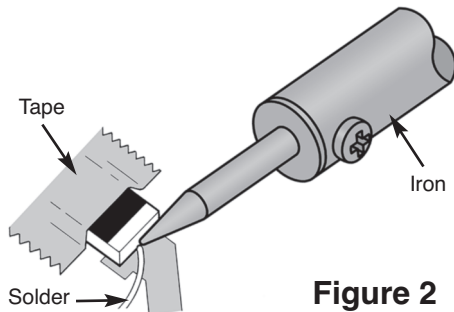


Figure 2

2. Apply a small amount of solder to the soldering iron tip. This allows the heat to leave the iron and flow onto the foil.
3. Place the iron in contact with the PC board foil. Apply a small amount of solder simultaneously to the foil and the component and allow them to melt the solder.
4. Remove the iron and allow the solder to cool. The solder should have flowed freely and not lump up around the component.
5. Remove the tape and solder the other side of the component.

After a component is completely soldered, each solder joint should be inspected with a magnifying glass. If the solder has not flowed smoothly, a bad solder joint is indicated. This occurs when the component and pad have not been heated sufficiently. To correct, reheat the connection and if necessary add a small amount of additional solder.

Another way to solder surface mount components is as follows:

1. Apply a small amount of solder to the soldering iron tip as shown in Figure 3.
2. Using tweezers, hold the component on the PC board pads.
3. Apply the soldering iron simultaneously to the component and pad and allow the solder to flow around the component.
4. Remove the soldering iron and allow the connection to cool.

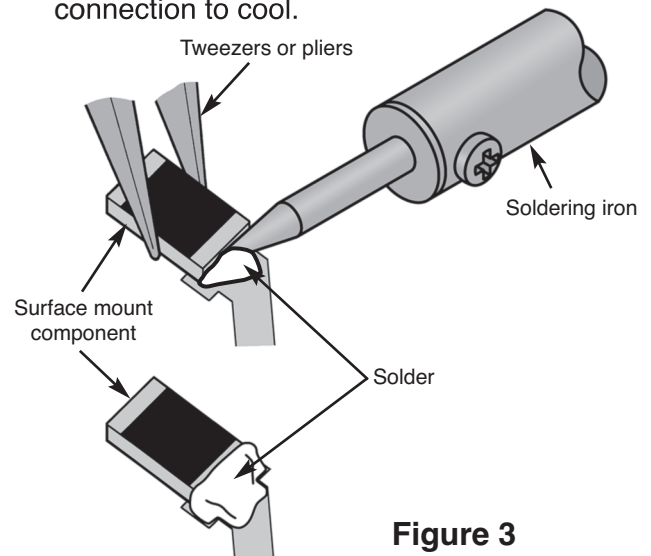


Figure 3

Replacement Tips for Solder Station

SR-1NT - Conical Tip

SL-75T2 - Wedge Tip

-OR-

Model TIPK-2

A complete soldering iron tip package that contains the following:

3 pcs. - SR-1NT Conical Tip

2 pcs. - SR-1NT1 Chisel Tip

1 pc. - SL-75T2 Wedge Tip